The Pyongyang Times

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TELEGRAMS

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent on January 9, 1967 a message of greetings to **Francois Tombalbaye**, President of the Republic of Chad, in congratulation of the anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Chad.

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a telegram dated January 13 from **Ne Win**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Revolutionary Government of the Union of Burma, in reply to his message of greetings on the occasion of the 19th anniversary of Burma's independence.

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a telegram dated January 6 from **Ahmadou Ahidjo**, President of the Federal Republic of the Cameroons, in reply to his message of greetings sent on the occasion of the 7th anniversary of the independence of the Cameroons and the New Year.

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a telegram dated January 9 from **El Saddik el Mahdi**, Prime Minister of the Republic of Sudan, in reply to his message of greetings sent on the occasion of the eleventh anniversary of Sudan's independence.

D.P.R.K. VOLLEYBALL ASSN. WILL NOT SEND ITS TEAM TO TOKYO

The Volleyball Association of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea stated on January 12 that it would not send its team to the fifth World Women's Volleyball Championships organized by the Japan Volleyball Association.

It demanded the International Volleyball Federation to deprive the Japan Volleyball Association of its right to organize the fifth World Women's Volleyball Championships and take strong measures lest similar political manoeuvres should be repeated in the world volleyball circles in the future.

In its statement the D.P.R.K. Volleyball Association declared that no world game should be organized in Japan in the future unless such political intrigue is banned unconditionally.

The statement said:

We will not recognize as world championships any game that the Japan Volleyball Association organizes under any name, excluding our country and other socialist countries, despite the just voice and strong opposition of the world volleyball circles.

We are convinced that this just stand of ours will enlist deserving support of the member organizations of the International Volleyball Federation and the volleyball lovers the world over.

The D.P.R.K. Volleyball Association sternly denounced in the statement the Japan Volleyball Association for its political discrimination against the volleyball associations of Korea and some other countries such as the ban on using the official name of the country, restriction on the number of team members and prohibition of hoisting of national flags and playing of national anthems.

The acts of the Japan Volleyball Association expose that it is playing into the hands of certain reactionary political forces, violating lofty sportsmanship and the rule of the International Volleyball Federation, remarked the statement.

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Kim Song Sun (right) and Han Pil Hwa, two famous Korean women skaters, will appear at Deventer. The former was placed second and the latter sixth in all-round total at the 1960 world women's speedskating championships.

Korea-U.A.R. Cultural Exchange Plan Signed

The 1967-1968 plan for cultural exchange was signed between the Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United Arab Republic in Cairo on January 9.

The plan was signed, on behalf of the Korean side, by Ri Chan Son, Korean Ambassador to the U.A.R., and, on behalf of the U.A.R. side, by Ahmed Hassan El Paki, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of the U.A.R.

Korean Skaters Leave for Deventer

A Korean skaters' team left here on January 11 by air for Deventer, the Netherlands, to participate in the 1967 World Women's Speedskating Championships.

The team led by **Choi Nung Hwan** will also take part in the international skating competitions to be held in Grenoble, France, on January 21 and 22.

Solidarity of Tri-continental Peoples Stressed

The diplomatic envoys of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea held various functions in the "Week of Solidarity in Support of the National-liberation Struggle of the Asian, African and Latin-American Peoples" for strengthening militant solidarity among the peoples of the three continents.

Our diplomatic envoys in the Soviet Union, China, Rumania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Albania, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Algeria, Guinea and Burma had between seven and ten socials with the diplomatic representatives from the Asian, African and Latin American countries in these countries, representatives of the national organizations of the countries waging the national-liberation struggle, foreign students and public figures in these countries.

At these gatherings Korean films "On the Rails," "The Onong-ryong Pass," "The Revolutionary Era," "Korea in the Saddle of Chollima," "Harsh Days" and "The Invisible Front" were put on the screen.

The speakers at the gatherings all stressed the further strengthening of the unity and solidarity among the peoples of the three continents in their struggle against imperialism, U.S. imperialism in particular.

(KCNA)

NEW YEAR'S GREETINGS

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly, exchanged messages of greetings with **Prince Souphanouvong**, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Neo Lao Haksat and Vice-Premier of the National Union Government of Laos.

Kim Il Sung, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea exchanged telegrams of greetings with

✦ **Houari Boumedienne**, Prime Minister of the Democratic and People's Republic of Algeria.

✦ **Hamani Diori**, President of the Republic of Niger.

✦ **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly, exchanged messages of greetings with **Leopold Sedar Senghor**, President of the Republic of Senegal.

Vietnamese Comrades in High Spirits

Report meeting at Pyongyang Combined Textile Mill

The employees of the Pyongyang Combined Textile Mill met on the evening of January 12 to hear the report by its delegation which visited Vietnam in December last year to sum up the socialist emulation drive for increased production in 1966 between the Mill and the Nam Dinh Textile Mill in Vietnam, and to exchange experiences gained in it.

In his report, Kim Hyon, Secretary of the factory committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and head of the delegation, said: While in Vietnam my delegation was accorded a warm welcome by the Vietnamese brothers and was received intimately by President Ho Chi Minh."

Referring to what he saw and felt during his stay in Vietnam, he said: "Everywhere I went, I could see the heroic features of the fighting Vietnamese people who have risen up in the anti-U.S struggle in response to the call of President Ho Chi Minh, taking a rifle in one hand and hammer and sickle in the other, and through them I could feel the unyielding fighting spirit of our comrades-in-arms in Vietnam who are firmly determined to fight, come what may, till they rout the

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MAC Meeting

Stern Protest

Major General Pak Jung Guk, senior member of our side to the Military Armistice Commission, lodged a stern protest with the U.S. side against its hostile acts of illegally dispatching various naval vessels in succession into the eastern coastal waters of our side and continuously firing at our side in the Demilitarized Zone, from the beginning of the New Year, too.

At the 228th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission held on January 13, Major General Pak pointed out that the U.S. side had illegally dispatched 35 naval vessels into the eastern coastal waters of our side since December 30 up to today.

On January 6, some 40 military personnel of the U.S. side armed with light machine guns, carbines and M-1 rifles assumed an attacking posture against our side at around 07:50 under the command of an officer near the Military Demarcation Line and perpetrated an outright hostile act of firing scores of machine-gun bullets into the portion of our side in the Demilitarized Zone at around 08:30.

The continual hostile provocations of the U.S. side on the sea

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Only by Koreans Themselves

Premier Kim Il Sung's reply letter of January 4 addressed to Yongjeung Kim, President of the Korean Affairs Institute in Washington, has evoked an extensive repercussion in various countries.

In his letter Premier Kim Il Sung elucidated once again the consistent position of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the question of Korea's unification and the fair and reasonable line it had taken for the solution of the question.

The question of Korea's unification is a question of restoring the union of a temporarily divided territory and is an internal affair of the Korean people themselves. It is the coherent position of the D.P.R.K. Government to solve this internal affair by the Korean people themselves without any outside interference, in a democratic way and by a peaceful means. The D.P.R.K. Government has all along regarded it as a basic way of achieving the country's unification to withdraw all foreign troops from Korea, hold free North-South general elections and set up a unified, democratic central government. It is self-evident that there can neither be national independence nor freedom of the masses of the people to express their intention when foreign troops remain in one's territory.

The basic obstacle to the unification of Korea lies in the U.S. occupation of South Korea. It is, therefore, impossible to achieve Korea's independent unification before the U.S. aggressors are expelled from South Korea and their fascist colonial rule is liquidated.

The traitorous clique of Pak Jung Hi serve the United States as a foothold for its occupation of South Korea and for the implementation of the U.S. policy of converting South Korea into a colony and a military base. We will neither be able to check outside interference nor accomplish the country's unification by ourselves as long as we leave these quislings as they are.

It is our unshakable belief that the Korean people can drive out the U.S. aggressive forces and materialize the historic cause of the country's unification when the entire patriotic forces in North and South Korea unite firmly and fight.

In his letter, Premier Kim Il Sung declared that for the early realization of the cause of the unification we will always join hands with those who value the interests of the nation and aspire after the country's unification, irrespective of their political views, ideologies, religious faiths and past records.

In his letter Premier Kim Il Sung made clear that the D.P.R.K. Government is prepared to discuss any proposal of any person and endeavour to find common points therein, provided that it is based on the principle of unifying the country by the Koreans themselves by, rejecting outside forces.

As for the present South Korean authorities, they are traitors to the nation. They stay in power by faithfully serving the U.S. policy of aggression and war. They, therefore, have never represented and cannot never represent the people in South Korea.

The recent letter pointed out, however, that our Republic may hold parley with the South Korean authorities if they renounce the traitorous position betraying the country and people even now and take an independent position in respect the interests of the nation.

Premier Kim Il Sung in his letter put forward the following five points which the South Korean authorities should accept:

First, to demand the withdrawal of the U.S. aggressor army;

Second, to stop the criminal action of dispatching troops to Vietnam and completely withdraw the "ROK troops" already sent there;

Third, to abrogate the traitorous "ROK-Japan Treaty";

Fourth, to set free all the political "prisoners" and patriots who have been arrested and imprisoned on account of having fought for the cause of the country's unification;

Fifth, to put an end to fascist suppression, ensure democratic freedom in social and political life, including that of speech, the press, assembly, association and demonstration and enable everybody to freely discuss the unification of the country. The letter made it clear that our Republic may jointly explore the way for accomplishing the country's unification with the South Korean authorities when they pledge themselves to put these points into execution.

The realization of Korea's unification is a pressing issue whose settlement brooks no delay from the standpoint of the national interests of the Korean people and of the interests of peace and security in the Far East and the rest of Asia.

The solution of the question of Korea's unification means not only the termination of the U.S. army's occupation of South Korea and the complete liberation of the South Korean people from the U.S. colonial rule but also an end to the national misfortune of the Korean people caused by the country's division, and Korea's complete unification and independence. This also means the liquidation of one of the biggest U.S. bases for aggression in Asia and the removal of a hotbed of another war which poses a serious menace to peace and security in the Far East and the rest of Asia.

The unification of Korea is an affair of the Korean people themselves. It is a question which can be solved only by the Koreans themselves.

The Korean people are firmly determined to drive the U.S. aggressive forces out of South Korea and accomplish the country's unification without fail.

We will not hand down the partitioned country to our next generation. This is the solemn resolve of our nation.

Vietnamese Comrades

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U.S. imperialists and win the final victory."

He introduced in detail the struggle of the workers at the Nam Dinh Textile Mill. He said: "The U.S. aggressors bombed this mill more than 20 times. The workers there, however, have never stopped production even for a single day. When the factory buildings were destroyed, they put their looms on the ground, assembled them and continued with their production. They roofed the factory buildings with boughs and kept weaving cloth, while carrying on the reconstruction of the wrecked buildings."

"However desperate they may be," he said, "the American imperialists will be unable to escape an ignominious fiasco in face of the struggle of the Vietnamese people just as they were brought to the knees of the Korean people in the last Korean war."

Statement of D.P.R.K. Volleyball Association

(Continued from Page 1)

The Statement remarked in detail:

Since the first day it was entrusted to organize the championships, the Japan Volleyball Association put forth unbearable conditions for political discrimination against our country and some other nations.

The Japan Volleyball Association insisted on calling the "Democratic People's Republic of Korea" team the "North Korean" team and the "German Democratic Republic" team the "East Germany" team at the Championships.

This is one more political provocation of the Sato Government which has been invariably pursuing a hostile policy toward the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Furthermore, wrecking the fine traditions of the world volleyball circles, the Japan Volleyball Association, the host of organization for the Championships, unilaterally declared that it would ban important ceremonial functions such as the hoisting of national flags and the playing of national anthems.

This is, in fact, a political intrigue originating from political hatred for the socialist countries which are expected to send strong volleyball teams.

The D.P.R.K. Volleyball Association, together with the volleyball associations of many other socialist countries, has already more than once refuted the unwarranted stand of the Japan Volleyball Association and strongly demanded it to cancel its unreasonable position unconditionally.

But the Japan Volleyball Association, under the continued manipulation of those who use sports as a political means, is not only persisting in its unlawful position but has gone the length of openly declaring its shameless intention to hold the Championships even without the participation of the teams of socialist countries.

Korea-Tanzania:

Two Years of Friendship and Solidarity

January 13 marks the second anniversary of the establishment of the Korean-Tanzanian diplomatic relations.

In the two years after the establishment of the diplomatic relations, the relations of friendship and co-operation have steadily developed between the peoples of Korea and Tanzania.

The November 1965 visit of R.M. Kawawa, Second Vice-President of the United Republic of Tanzania, to our country and the July 1966 visit of Kang Ryang Wuk, Vice-President of the Presidium of our Supreme People's Assembly, to Tanzania made outstanding contributions to developing the relations of friendship and co-operation between our countries.

The Tanzanian people today are achieving fine results under the leadership of President Nyerere in their endeavour to liquidate the colonialist survivals in all spheres of life and build a new life under the banner of self-reliance, while safeguarding honourably national independence and sovereignty against the constant subversive machinations and wrecking activities of the imperialists and colonialists.

The unshakable determination and energetic efforts of the Tanzanian people, masters of an independent country, to build a self-reliant national economy defying all difficulties have already borne good fruit.

The organization of more than 1,000 agricultural co-operatives, the reclamation of waste land, the carrying out of irrigation projects and the introduction of new farming methods have brought great progress in agricultural production.

An independent national industry is being built as a result of nationalization of the companies owned by colonialists and the vigorous construction of new enterprises.

The Tanzanian people are resolutely opposing the ideological and cultural encroachment of U.S. imperialism. And they have taken determined measures for Africanizing their government organs and making Swahili the official language, and devoted great efforts to the training of their own cadres.

The progress of the Tanzanian people in building a new independent state has won them the warm praise of the Afro-Asian peoples fighting on the common front for attaining the common goal, and gives great encouragement to the latter.

The lines of independence and self-reliance followed by the people and Government of Tanzania are built on their historical experience.

They contribute to increasing the country's economic strength and improving the people's living standards and to consolidating its political independence. They also boost the international position of the United Republic of Tanzania.

The Tanzanian Government has invariably pursued the policy of opposing aggression and subjugation of every description and defending peace, holding aloft the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism, and striven energetically for the final emancipation, unity and cohesion of Africa.

The Tanzanian people have given consistent brotherly support to the peoples of Mozambique, Angola and Portuguese Guinea in their struggle for liberty and independence. Particularly, they are supporting in every possible way the struggle of the Zimbabwe people for crushing the British-U.S.-backed Smith regime, holding higher the banner of anti-racialism.

The Korean people heartily rejoice over the valuable achievements of the Tanzanian people and express active support to and solidarity with them in their just fight against the aggressive and subversive actions of the imperialists and colonialists and for the prosperity of their country.

We wish the fraternal people of Tanzania fresh success.

Tanzanian youths learning how to fix a tractor

MAC Meeting

(Continued from Page 1)

and in the Demilitarized Zone, Major General Pak noted, clearly show that the U.S. side was deliberately persisting in its schemes to aggravate tension in Korea.

If one should, like the U.S. side, dispatch naval vessels in groups to get them to infiltrate the sea off the coast under the control of the opposing side and fire and attack it by mobilizing scores of heavily armed personnel, it would result in unleashing a war, Major General Pak warned.

If the U.S. side desired to maintain armistice in Korea, he emphasized, it must stop at once such reckless hostile acts.

He strongly demanded the U.S. side thoroughly investigate and severely punish the prime movers in the recent sea intrusions and the firing on the ground and those involved in them, take responsible measures against the recurrence of similar hostilities and report the result.

They Are Always with Lumumba

On January 17, 1967 the world's people, together with the people of the Congo (K), commemorated the sixth anniversary of the murder of Patrice Lumumba, the national hero and indomitable revolutionary fighter of the Congo(K).

On this anniversary, we in Korea recalled the immortal exploits of Lumumba who devoted his whole life to his country's independence and the liberation of Africa, and expressed militant solidarity with the Congolese(K) people who are waging a brave struggle, carrying forward his great cause.

Lumumba always valued the liberation of his people and national independence more than his own life and sacrificed everything for the brilliant future of the Congo(K).

The struggle of Lumumba and his death acquired a deep significance not only in the Congo(K) but beyond its boundary.

He was firmly convinced that for the genuine national independence, for the genuine liberation of Africa one should not rest content with the exit of old colonialism but fight to eliminate imperialism itself, repulse its neo-colonialist penetration. He was a symbol of new Africa which rose up in a relentless fight against the U.S.-led neo-colonialism.

Lumumba fought without the slightest vacillation to defend the freedom and independence of his nation against the Belgian colonialists who were seeking to re-establish the foothold of their domination and plunder in the Congo(K) behind the smokescreen of "grant of independence" and against the American imperialists who were invading his country.

In face of this struggle, the Western imperialists came out in league against the Congolese(K) people, employing every available means and method that they resort to today—open armed intervention, dispatch of the "U.N. forces," engineering of military coup, etc.

The prime mover in this was the Americans.

The murder of Lumumba once again clearly showed that the U.S. imperialists are the strangler of the national-liberation struggle and the sworn enemy of the African peoples. The U.S. imperialists' interference in the Congo(K) served to lay bare the real intention of the neo-colonialists who are seeking to subjugate again newly independent countries by all hypocritical means.

The U.S.-led neo-colonialists could take Lumumba's life, but will never be able to put out the flames of struggle he had enkindled for the liberation and independence of all African peoples.

The death of Lumumba showed the Congolese(K) people and other African peoples more clearly the true colours of their foe, gave them many lessons and made them further intensify their determination to fight to the bitter end against imperialism and neo-colonialism.

The struggle for complete national independence and liberation is gaining in scope and strength in the Congo(K) and in all other parts of Africa.

All those standing in the ranks of this struggle always remember that they are with Lumumba.

"We are not alone. The people who are free and being liberated in Asia, Africa and in every nook and corner of the world will always be on the side of the millions of the Congolese people who are determined to continue their struggle as long as there remains even a single colonialist or his servant in our country." This is from Lumumba's last words.

Just as he said, the world's people are moving ahead shoulder to shoulder with the Congolese(K) people and the other African nations.

Syria's Advance Is Irresistible

According to recent reports the Israeli Zionists launched another armed attack on Syria's border areas on January 9. This was the sixth border provocations made by Israel against Syria in the New Year.

Israeli expansionists' repeated encroachments on Syria's border areas are outright aggressive acts against Syria which can never be overlooked and grave provocations menacing peace and security in the Near and Middle East.

It is clear that this impudent, high-handed playing with fire on the part of Israel is purely due to the consistent policy followed by the United States to check the forward march of the Syrian people and other progressive forces of the Arab world.

It is now common knowledge that the American imperialists have long instigated the Israeli expansionists to give incessant military provocations against the Arab people by supplying them with a huge amount of dollars and arms and that Britain and the West German revenge-seekers have given active support to the Israelis in their provocations.

The reckless creation of the brink-of-war situation on the Syrian-Israeli border from the very beginning of the New Year, too, is the continuation of the subtle moves against Syria so far taken by the American imperialists, particularly a shameless military pressure in force by the Syrian Government to withdraw its recent resolute actions against the Western petroleum monopolies and the domestic reactionaries.

The closure by the Syrian Government of the pipeline of the "Iraqi Petroleum Company" encroaching upon the national interests of Syria is a legal right of Syria, an independent state.

This action is commanding the support and approval of the entire people of Syria as well as of the broad sections of people in the Near and Middle East and the rest of the world who prize national dignity and regard the independent development of their countries as their inalienable right.

It would be a daydream for the U.S. imperialists to believe that they will be able to subdue the Syrian people through their plots and military provocations. They will never be able to frighten the awakened people of Syria and arrest the onward march the Arab people are pursuing, in firm unity, holding aloft the banner of anti-imperialism, independence and progress.

The Korean people standing on the common front against imperialism give full support to the independent and revolutionary position of the Syrian people and extend militant solidarity with the Arab peoples in their just struggle for the complete frustration of all the designs of imperialism and its servitors, for defending their freedom and peace in the Near and Middle East, and for liberating Palestine.

The revolutionary people of Syria and other Arab peoples standing foursquare behind them will, acting in firmer unity, make the American imperialists and their lackeys in Israel pay adequately for their subversive and aggressive actions, should the latter step up such actions.

"Message Of War"

The "State of the Union Message" addressed by the American President to Congress at the outset of every year is regarded as a basic document giving expression to the U.S. Administration's evaluation of the internal and international situations at a given moment and indicating the orientations of its policies to meet these situations.

It is natural that in his "State of the Union Message" the American President should usually do his utmost to hold out bright prospects for the American people greeting the New Year.

But Johnson's "State of the Union Message" published on January 10 does not hold out any "bright prospects" at all. Nor does it set forth any plan or measures which can convince people that he will be able to offer a better prospect for next year or the year after, let alone this year. Can this, then, be regarded as the manifestation of Johnson's frankness? No!

But the "message" bore clear evidences of Johnson having tried his hardest to present as lovely a picture as possible and promise as big a gift as possible to the American people according to his usual practice.

But his hardest efforts were too futile to persuade anybody. On the contrary, they only served to prove that the United States today faces an acute crisis internally and internationally.

The New York Times commented on the "message" by saying: "...He was unable to wring eloquence from his exigencies, or to impose a personal design upon disorder. Nothing came through except a plea for tenacity." It may be said that this comment, in the last analysis, points to one aspect of the true state of affairs.

What is, then, the substance of Johnson's "message"? It is a declaration of Washington's "tenacious" intention to continue with the policy of aggression and war with its arms on the further escalation of the aggressive war in Vietnam, and the imposition of heavier burdens upon the American people in pursuance of the policy.

As seen above, Johnson did not dare mention that there was a certain way out of the Vietnam war opened before America. The keynote of his message, however, was to stress "We must hold out," to declare "We'll hold out at all costs."

This brings to full light the fiendish nature of the American imperialists who, though weltering in the changing situations which are going against their will, are all out to achieve their wild ambition for aggression and conquest.

In his message Johnson has made it clear that the United States has set it as its primary goal to carry out aggression in Asia in pursuing the policy of world domination. His lengthy call for the "end of the cold war" in Europe, too, was guided by such U.S. strategy. It is clear to everyone that Johnson's appeal is but a foul trick aimed at a "temporary narrowing of the front" to concentrate forces for the expansion of a hot war in Asia.

Moreover, the U.S. Chief Executive openly used the gesture of refraining from worsening relations with big powers both in Europe and Asia. In this way he revealed all the more clearly America's crafty design to swallow up small, divided countries including Vietnam one by one and, in the end, wipe out the forces of socialism and the forces of national liberation.

In his "message," Johnson again used tedious sophisms about "a limited war" for the "prevention of a larger war."

The real aim of Johnson's sophisms has long been laid bare.

That, too, is to justify their aggressive intention to bring under their control individual small, divided nations, and then an area and gradually a larger one.

Johnson, the chieftain of U.S. imperialism, the foe of world peace and progress, is openly alleging that war can be made in order to invade such individual countries and regions.

The U.S. imperialists' crimes for the unleashing of the aggressive wars they waged in Korea and are now waging in Vietnam cannot be measured by the dimensions of those wars.

Johnson came out with an open, brigandish assertion designed to reduce on the ground of their dimensions the indelible crimes committed by the U.S. imperialists against the whole of mankind.

But the question does not end here.

Johnson is frantically scheming to escalate the Vietnam war behind these brazen-faced sophisms.

He once again this time tried shamelessly to distort the truth about the Korean war launched by the United States.

This was also motivated by the vicious aim to justify the preparations for another war the U.S. imperialists are now making in South Korea.

In this way, Johnson in his "State of the Union Message" revealed in all nakedness U.S. intention to step up aggression in Asia with its principal focus on the further escalation of the Vietnam war.

This is a "war message" rarely to be seen in the messages delivered by the U.S. bosses.

On the other hand, his recent "message" brought to light the actual condition that the United States is now at the end of its tether at home and abroad.

Johnson's "message" has once again proved that U.S. imperialism is the major force of war and aggression and the most heinous enemy of the peoples of Asia and the rest of the world.

It is only such faithful U.S. lackeys as the Cao Kyi and Pak Jung Hi cliques as well as Japan's Sato group that have come out in support of the Asian strategy of the U.S. imperialists. Anyway, they are destined to share their destinies with U.S. imperialism.

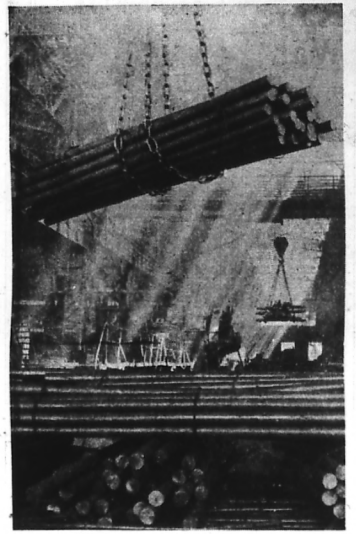
The crafty plan of aggression of U.S. imperialism revealed in Johnson's "State of the Union Message" shows once again that all the anti-U.S., anti-imperialist forces of the world should direct the spearhead of their struggle against the U.S. imperialists by their united efforts, frustrate U.S. aggression on Vietnam, deal heavy blows to the U.S. imperialist aggressors everywhere and bind them hand and foot.

Choi Si Hwan

AN INVIOLABLE LEGITIMATE RIGHT

These days, people of all walks of life in North Korea are making statements or holding rallies in condemnation of the Japanese Government's unjust stand of denying the Korean nationals in Japan the freedom of their visit to their socialist motherland.

Photo: **An employees' meeting at the Pyongyang Textile Mill on January 12 demanded the early realization of the free travel of Koreans in Japan to their homeland.**



Steel products being prepared for shipment at the Kangson Steel Plant

Bon-gung Chemical Plant is producing quantities of agricultural chemicals

Industries Register Good Results in First Ten Days

THE plan for the first ten days of the New Year has been successfully carried out in all fields of the national economy.

Iron and Steel

The workers and technicians of the iron and steel works have honoured their targets by 111.8 per cent in pig iron and 108.2 per cent in granulated iron.

Through an intensive socialist emulation, the furnacemen of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works and the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works have markedly pushed up the output of steel to meet the increasing demand of economic construction and defence building.

In this period, the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works put out 20 per cent more pig iron than the plan and the Chongjin Steel Plant jerked up the output of granulated iron by 8 per cent over and above the plan.

Coal

Coal miners are also reported to have won great achievements. Taking the country as a whole, the workers in the coal industry overfulfilled their ten day plan by 103 per cent.

The coal mines in South Pyongan Province upped their daily output 1.4 times as against the same time of last year. The Doyon, and Sinchang collieries surpassed their ten day quotas by 34 per cent respectively.

Chemicals

Chemical workers did their bit for a bumper harvest this year. According to data of the Ministry of Chemical Industry, the total output of various chemical fertilizers in the first ten days of January increased by 68 per cent over the same period of last year.

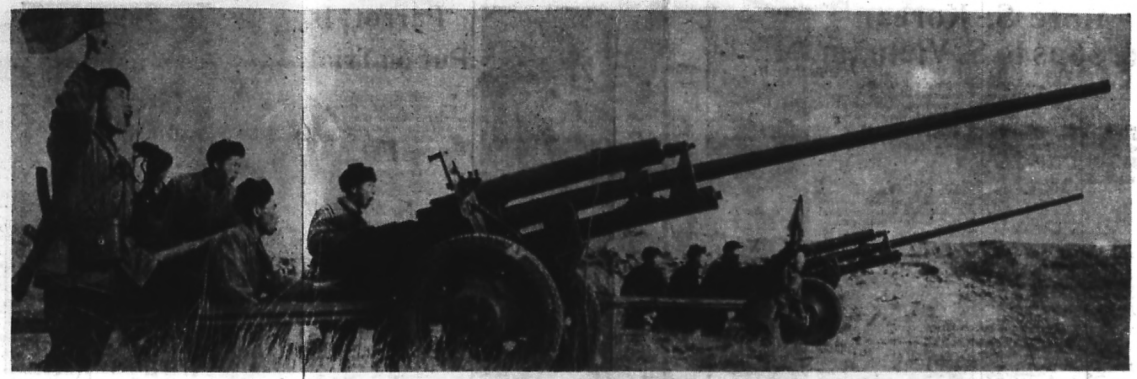
Light Industry

Light industry workers, too, have overfulfilled their production plans. According to data of the Ministry of Light Industry, the production assignments for the first ten days of the year were carried out at 102.1 per cent in fabrics and 105.1 per cent in spinning yarn respectively.

Working people in all branches of the national economy are making continuous innovation and continuous advance for bringing about a new upsurge in production and construction this year.

To Become Crack Gunners

With the confidence that they can repulse any surprise attack of the enemy entrenched in the southern part of our land, our People's Army fighters are firmly guarding the defence line. Also in high spirits are members of our Worker-Peasant Red Militia in the rear. The picture shows our Militiamen in an intense military training.



People of Ohrang

THE inscription on the monument dedicated to the fallen fighters of the Korean People's Army in Ohrang, North Hamgyong Province, reads: "The people of Ohrang by their heroic struggle helped the 507th and other units of the Korean People's Army score a brilliant victory in the Patriotic War of Liberation in defence of the country's freedom and independence against the invaders."

In the winter of 1950, when the enemy led by the U.S. aggressor forces put Ohrang under their temporary control, the people there, united as one man with the People's Army, defended their home village honourably.

We introduce here some episodes of heroic deeds they did in support of the front.

A Girl of First-aid Party

At the news of the enemy invading her home village Bak Bun Ok of the Ohrang Senior Middle School, along with other girls of her age, joined the first-aid party.

Running from trench to trench under a shower of enemy bullets, she tended wounded soldiers and carried them on her back to a hospital in the rear.

One day, she and Hu Nam were going downhill carrying an injured soldier on a stretcher, when enemy planes flew over and began to swoop down on them.

Bun Ok almost reflectively covered the wounded soldier with her body. Hu Nam followed suit. The enemy planes strafed them.

No sooner had the enemy planes disappeared than Bun Ok raised her head and was greatly surprised to find the tunic of the soldier was soaked in blood on the breast.

But the moment the girl thought she should take a bandage out of her first-aid kit and dress his wound, she dropped on the breast of the injured soldier with the bandage in her hand. It was not the wounded soldier but Bun Ok herself who was hit by an enemy bullet.

When Hu Nam lifted her in her arms, Bun Ok managed to open her eyes and uttered her last words giving the bandage to the former this soldier as soon as possible.

Bak Bun Ok saved a wounded soldier at the cost of her life.

Locomotive Whistle

There are a footbridge and a railway bridge over the Ohrang River. The enemy rained bombs and shells on the bridges from planes and warships every day to cut off the flow of war materials from north to south. But whenever the bridges were destroyed by bombing or shelling in the daytime, people of Ohrang restored them at night. As a result, constant flow of war supplies went across the bridges to the front by motor and train.

There is a tunnel between the Bongrang and Ohdaejin railway stations.

When the enemy occupied the area south of the Ohrang River the front-bound goods trains came to the tunnel and had to unload munitions and get water supply. This is why the village of Palgyongdae-ri became a tank station without a water tower. Male folk of the village unloaded scores of waggonloads of war supplies overnight and female folk carried more than a dozen tons of water from the Ohrang River with water jars. This totally exhausted them. But when they heard the locomotive whistle in the distance, they felt refreshed and new strength welled forth in them.

People of Ohrang knew what to do for the victory in the war. And they carried ammunitions to the front day and night.

Under a Shower of Bullets

Day in and day out bitter battles went on.

Our army holding the Bong River were wiping out the enemy force attempting to cross the Ohrang River. The front called for more ammunitions.

One day, a girl called Gum Ok carrying an ammunition box on her back was hit by an enemy bullet. An old man named Om Ju Chon supported her from behind. But the girl said biting her parched lips: "Uncle, don't mind me. Our soldiers are waiting anxiously for ammunitions..."

The old man, wiping his tears with his clenched fists, put on his back the ammunition box the girl had been carrying. But he was also hit by an enemy bullet. Another aged man called Song Hak carried the box to the soldiers fighting on the hill.

The soldiers on the hill wanted not only ammunitions but also water. One day, a woman named Jo Bun Dan, having carried an ammunition box to a trench, found there a heavy machine gun which had been spitting fire at the enemy suddenly stopped. She learned water had dried up in the radiator of the gun. She rushed down the hill under a hail of bullets.

Going up the hill with a water jar on her head, she felt water dripping down her back. She put down the jar and found two bullets had pierced it. She went up the steep hill at a breath blocking up the holes made by bullets with her hands. Soon the machine gun began to spit fire again.

* * *

Fourteen years have gone since fire ceased in this land. A new life is now in full bloom in the once war-torn Ohrang. People of Ohrang, who fought a bloody battle for the country's freedom and the dignity of the nation in place of their dear ones who had gone to the front, are now engaged in creative labour. But they know well that they should turn their home village into an impregnable fortress from which they can deal a more crushing blow to the U.S. imperialists should they ignite another war in this country.

Ri Ho Sik

At 9th National Art Exhibition

Korean Painting

"A DANCER"

by Soh Hye So'n

Korean dance is conspicuous for its graceful, refined rhythmic movements.

The painter, however, did not choose the motif of his picture from such flowing rhythmic movements.

He chose for the motif a moment before the dancer's appearance on the stage.

The contour of the dancer's body arouses a lofty feeling, and her light, soft costume is graceful.

Such a feeling one senses from the exterior features of the dancer, which are in harmony with the mentality of her in meditation, affords glimpses of her sentiments.

Through the portrayal of a dancer, the painter reflects an aspect of the traditional feelings of the Korean people who love things lofty and graceful.

Kim U Sun

Literary and Art Works

Supporting Struggle of Vietnamese People

DANCE DRAMA

A dance drama "Red Flower on the Mekong River" is being staged at the Grand Theatre here by the creative staff of the State Dance Drama Theatre.

Scenarized by Korea's noted playwright Sin Go Song, the seven-act drama with a prologue is a truthful representation of the undaunted struggle of the peasants in a hamlet of South Vietnam and heroic features of girl fighter Ly Yen standing in the front of their struggle. The drama confirms the conviction of spectators that the righteous struggle of the South Vietnamese people will surely emerge victorious.

The drama reflecting the ardent patriotism of the South Vietnamese people and overflowing with sentiments of this Southern country and the national flavour of the Vietnamese people leaves an unforgettable impression on the audiences.

This dance drama is the third one to be staged in Korea on the theme of the struggle of the Vietnamese people.

DRAMAS

The drama "A Star over Saigon," presented by the State Drama Theatre, had a long run, winning great popularity of our working people. The Hamhung Drama Troupe also put on the stage a drama "Daughter of Vietnam" in the capital and local towns.

Last year a number of stories, poems, dramas, musical works, works of fine arts and documentary films were produced by the Korean writers and artists with the spirit of fighting hand in hand with the Vietnamese brothers in the same trench against the Yankee aggressors.

NOVELS

Newly published literary works on Vietnam include works of varied genres such as stories, poems, travelogues and notes. Widely read are short stories "Toyen" by well-known writer Kim Byong Hun about a woman fighter of Vietnam and "Grandma in the South" by Byon Hi Gun about an old woman of Vietnam with a firm will and warm motherly love blended with love for the motherland.

POEMS

No less active is the writing of poems and songs dedicated to the fighting Vietnamese people. For instance, the poem "When You Call Me..." by Kim Si Gwon reflects the unanimous feeling of the Korean people who are ready to go to Vietnam as volunteers at any time if requested by the brotherly Vietnamese people.

MUSIC

Korean composers, too, have created a number of musical works including "Fighting Vietnam," "The Banner of Resistance" and "Vietnam, Vietnam, Land of Heroes," and choreographers put on the stage many dances including pas de deux and group dance depicting the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people against U.S. aggression.

The Pyongyang Song and Dance Troupe has in its reperloire a choral symphony "May Nguyen Van Troi Be Immortal," men's chorus "Fighting Vietnam" and group dance "Daughter of Vietnam."

PAINTINGS

Painters have produced many canvases depicting the valiant features and revolutionary life of the fighting Vietnamese people.

A scene from drama "Daughter of Vietnam"

More S. Korean Troops to S. Vietnam

The Pak Jung Hi clique scheme to throw more cannon fodder into the U.S. war in South Vietnam this year.

Puppet air force commanders met in Seoul on January 10 to explore "possibilities of sending air force units to South Vietnam."

The question on the dispatch of air force was raised by Westmoreland, U.S. commander in South Vietnam, and Chai Myong Shin, "ROK army" commander in South Vietnam, toward the close of last year.

Already on January 5, the puppet Defence Minister and the Chief of Staff of the South Korean puppet air force declared that "preparations have been made to send pilots for several squadrons at any time."

The South Korean pilots, it is said, will fly to South Vietnam in "F-5-A" U.S. fighter-bombers.

Meanwhile, the South Korean puppet marines are undergoing military training for guerilla warfare at a special training ground attached to the First Landing Division.

But the Pak Jung Hi clique are trying to keep all this in the dark. Because it may touch off strong opposition among the South Korean public on the eve of the presidential elections. Pak Jung Hi was once constrained to declare that no more troops would be sent to Vietnam beyond the present level.

But Johnson who flew into Seoul at the end of October last year forced Pak to throw into the Vietnam war more South Korean combatants out of 600,000 "ROK army" officers and men. Now Pak is trying to camouflage the dispatch of additional troops with "peaceful" phrases.

On January 10 a South Korean special correspondent in Washington reported that Pak Jung Hi's "plan to send up to 50,000 South Koreans in the reserve to Vietnam" became a matter of "great interest" among U.S. officials.

This was 20,000 more than the planned figure released by the South Korean puppet authorities: 20,000 for "logistic support groups," 7,000 for "manpower export," 1,200 as crew of U.S. transport ships and over 1,000 as technical personnel.

The South Korean public points out that this is "another form of troop dispatch in a changed name for fear of the people's opposition." And this is intended to push through the plan to increase South Korean troops in Vietnam up to 100,000, as agreed upon between Humphrey and Pak Jung Hi early last year.

Pak Jung Hi, contractor for the U.S. war in Vietnam, is trying to remain in power at the sacrifice of the South Korean youths. He will have to answer for his crimes against the Asian people.

This is how South Korean mercenaries fare in South Vietnam!

"Parrot" Is Put on Trial

The Seoul district court tried the "parrot" of Radio Dong-a, a private-run radio in South Korea, on December 19 last year, according to a broadcast of Radio Dongyang in South Korea.

The public prosecutor said that the "parrot, vilifying the government's policy, incited people to rebellion and benefited North Korea" and then he demanded three years' imprisonment for the six accused including a deputy department chief of the said radio who were involved in the "parrot" programme, under the "national security law" and charging them with the "act of inciting people to rebellion."

According to the public prosecutor's argument, the "parrot" was accused of echoing the voice of the South Korean people who chanted the slogans: "Down with the traitorous regime!" "Hit Japanese imperialism with iron bar!" when they were up in the struggle against the "South Korea-Japan Treaty."

The fascists in South Korea gagged the "parrot" by wielding law in June 1964 and persecuted the above six men for two and a half years before they finally sentenced them to penal servitude. But they failed to hush the voice raised by the "parrot."

Pak Jung Hi Helps in Munitions Transport

According to **Radio Hanguk Munhwa** in South Korea, the headquarters of the puppet naval force made public on January 6 its scheme to dispatch more than 1,200 discharged navy men to South Vietnam this year.

They are reported to take up their duties aboard more than 20 large transports of the United States engaged in transporting war supplies.

From 1965 up to now already 600 of the demobbed navy men of South Korea have been working aboard 13 U.S. transports.

Japan, Taiwan and the Philippines have put in service 22, 7, and 3 transports respectively for the transportation of U.S. strategic materials.

For Whom Should We Lay Down Our Lives?

Letter of a S. Korean Technician in S. Vietnam

A recent issue of **Joson Sinbo** published in Tokyo carried a letter of a South Korean technician in South Vietnam addressed to his friend in Japan.

The letter reads:

Mr. Kim,

Eight months have passed since I parted from you in Tokyo. I shall never forget the day I spent with you in Tokyo on my way from South Korea to Vietnam.

You said: 'Don't die in vain!' Your voice full of friendly feelings is still ringing in my ears. But foolishly, enough, I couldn't understand clearly what you meant when you said: 'Don't go to Vietnam to help another country in its war.'

But here in Vietnam I became aware of many things from my personal experience and this brought me unspeakable agony.

IN FLAMES OF WAR

Vietnam is now wrapped up in the smell of powder and flames of war. Our quarters are in Saigon. Every day we are engaged in the construction of a U.S. military base shuttling between our quarters and this base. As for me, an electric engineer, I carry on wiring there.

We work under the direction of a U.S. superintendent and the team to which I belong consists of several 'foreign' workers and technicians.

Our team has no Vietnamese. This is the reason why I used the word 'foreign.'

In Vietnam the U.S. army authorities do not employ Vietnamese for the construction of their military bases.

This is not because the Vietnamese are less skilled than those from other countries 'but because the Yanks are in deadly fear of the Vietnamese. On several occasions, Vietnamese workers, in fact, penetrated deep into construction sites of bases and blew them up. The U.S. army is in profound fear of the Vietnamese. They do not employ Vietnamese as cooks in their army establishments, either.

We are compelled to toil at a U.S. base which is like an island cut off entirely from outside.

FOR WHOM?

I received a profound shock when I was told that the Vietnamese people hate Americans most and then Koreans.

April 27 last year was an awesome day forever unforgettable to me. I think you are well aware through press reports of the event that took place in Saigon that day.

That day I went to the base after breakfast as usual. Suddenly, a bomb blew up in front of me with a terrific explosion. I can't remember how I managed to escape death at that critical moment. In an instant, the place turned into a scene of bloodshed.

Seven South Korean engineers passed away and tens of people were injured.

The shock I got that day was very great and from that day on hardly a moment passes without fearing death.

In Saigon rumours circulate almost every day that South Korean troops in South Vietnam sustain heavy casualties on the battlefields. The South Korean troops in Vietnam are in a wretched plight. I wonder why the South Korean troops dispatched here to help Vietnam should receive a lower monthly pay than the Vietnamese soldiers, to say nothing of American servicemen.

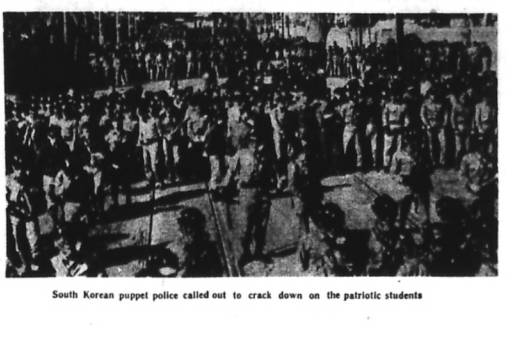
Discrimination, hatred and horrible deeds — all this adds to be our lot. 'For whom on earth should we lay down our lives in Vietnam?' is a question that often recurs to my mind.

A TERRIBLE PITFALL

When I came to South Vietnam on the instructions of the Bureau of Labour of my home country, I consoled myself by thinking this was merely for making money. But now I can not but feel keenly that I have fallen into a horrible pit from which I am unable to get out.

I am worn out these days. My weight fell from 18 *gwan* (one *gwan* is 3.75 kilogrammes) to 15

(Continued on page 7)



South Korean puppet police called out to crack down on the patriotic students

S. KOREA— A HUGE PRISON

EVIL LAWS

According to a dispatch of Dongyang Tongshin in South Korea, the public prosecutor of the Seoul district court demanded five years' imprisonment for a man of an opposition party on December 17 last year. The charge brought against him was the "violation of Paragraph 1, Article 4 of the Anti-Communist Law." The accused had called for postal exchange and mutual visits of journalists and sportsmen between North and South Korea at a gathering early May last year.

Under the "Anti-Communist Law," those who call for the peaceful unification of the country or even those who talk with or write to their relatives and friends belonging to the progressive political parties and public organizations are liable to penal servitude up to seven years on "the charge of benefiting the anti-state organizations and communist factions abroad."

Moreover, Pak Jung Hi and his clique have enacted a "special law on the punishment of extraordinary criminals" and a "special law on the punishment of the specified criminals" aimed at rigorous suppression of the functionaries of political parties and public organizations who are not to their liking. They have also enforced a "law on outdoor assembly and demonstration," a "law on the registration of public organizations," a "law on newspapers and news dispatches" and a "law on radio broadcasting" so as to restrain the freedom of assembly, association, demonstration and speech.

Letter of S. Korean Technician

(Continued from page 6)

gwan. My liver, stomach and intestines are out of order from overwork.

Though we pay 100 dollars for board and lodging, we are treated badly and have to suffer from undernourishment. In an ardent wish to make some money before going home, we are enduring all hardships here in Vietnam.

DESIRE FOR UNIFICATION

It is because of the country's division that the Vietnamese people are unhappy.

I am of the opinion that three or four-crop farming is possible in Vietnam where soil is fertile and weather conditions are very favourable.

But the fertile soil is wrapped up in flames of war and hunger-stricken people are wandering about here and there. This is indeed a painful tragedy.

Since our nation is also divided, the misfortune the Vietnamese are now suffering touches me deeply.

Very often do I think that if both our country and Vietnam had been unified, there would have been no necessity for us to come here to Vietnam and tremble with fear of death.

In war-torn Vietnam I came to feel more keenly the sorrow and unbearable pain of a severed nation.

From afar comes the crump of heavy artillery again at this late hour.

Whenever I hear the roaring of guns, I cannot get to sleep for a long while."

10.8 per cent Decrease in Farmers' Income

The Hapdong Tongshin of Seoul said on January 9 that the farmers' income dropped by 10.8 per cent in South Korea in 1965, and then added that the government's agriculture-first policy was a hollow slogan.

The above news agency, quoting the materials of the 1966 "agricultural year-book" issued by the South Korean "agricultural cooperatives", listed the following as the main reasons for the aforesaid decline: "First, agricultural production that year(1965) was less than that in 1964; Second, the wholesale price index of all goods except grain went up 13.9 per cent during the year, whereas the price of grain went down by 6.3 per cent; Third, there was a 90 per cent increase in the price of fertilizer. Farmers' income that year was 10.8 per cent less than that in the previous year(1964), whereas the tax burden showed an 11.4 per cent increase."

"I Have Regained Everything"

On the afternoon of the first Saturday in the New Year, I called on a close friend of mine teaching at the Pyongyang Dramaturgy and Film Art College.

When I reached a rehearsal room where my friend was working, a girl's tearful voice was coming from the inside.

"Dear brother I've come, your younger sister Ju Ok. Brother, brother..."

At the moment I stopped and opened the door quietly with bated breath. My friend was directing a girl student in her rehearsal.

The girl in white was going on with her soliloquy on the stage without paying heed to the sudden appearance of a stranger.

"Brother, you were so eager to study. But you've gone, leaving your sweet dream unrealized. Tell me who has done this to you...."

This is the scene of Ju Ok wailing over the body of her brother Kim Ju Ryol in the drama "Wrath of a Volcano Has Erupted" depicting the patriotic struggle of the people in South Korea.

Kim Ju Ryol was a 17-year-old patriotic-minded student ruthlessly murdered by the enemy in the port city of Masan in South Korea in March 1960 while taking an active part in a just fight against the fraudulent elections for prolongation of the fascist dictatorship. The citizens of Masan, carrying the body of Kim Ju Ryol on their shoulders, rose up in a struggle against dictatorship. They received a response from the people throughout South Korea—in Seoul, Taegu, Kwangju, Pusan and in other parts.

The April 19 Popular Uprising culminated in the overthrow of Syngman Rhee's fascist dictatorship. Kim Ju Ryol was one of the young pioneers in this uprising.

A little later, I met the girl student and had a talk with her in the lounge.

She is 21-year-old Ri Yong Sun who, together with her mother, came over to North Korea, availing herself of a chance offered when they were in Tokyo as members of the South Korean tourist group to the Olympics in October 1964.

Listening to her, I remembered a girl I had met for a while at the Pyongyang Railway Station crowded with welcoming people. I was somewhat surprised at her growth.

"You might be surprised. Since then I've regained everything lost and saved all that I might have lost if I had not come to North Korea. I've grown up as you see now."

Her eyes were wet with a mist of tears.

Her father died when she was in the third form at a primary school in South Korea. An unemployed man, he perished from hunger. Despite the desperate efforts of her mother and her two elder sisters, the living of the family went from bad to worse.

Yong Sun had a great fondness for art from her childhood. She dreamed of becoming a singer and used to be chosen for vocal solo at the rehearsal for a school performance. But when the occasion came she could not appear on the stage because she had no proper clothes.

She had to give up her ardent love for art and her strong desire for learning the moment she had finished primary school. She said:

"I had to find a job at the age of 14. I was employed as a worker at a factory in Osan. Such is hardly conceivable here in North Korea where children of school age are under an obligation to receive education free of charge. There I pulled bristles out of pig skins from morning till night. I worked hard all day long without any rest for a meagre income that did not cover my own living expenses. When I learned that an 18-year-old girl bus conductress in Seoul threw herself into the water from the Han River Bridge last October 20, my heart was so heavy that I could not sleep."

"But at the factory, I began to learn a true life and found another world full of hope. Averting secret agents' eyes, workers there talked about North Korea and about expelling Yankees from South Korea and achieving the country's unification. It was there that I learned the news of the murder of Kim Ju Ryol. It was also there that I saw with my own eyes the April Popular Uprising and the ensuing struggles."

Then she explained how she came over to North Korea defying the obstruction by South Korean secret agents in Tokyo and the Japanese Government authorities.

"Here in North Korea, the Government allotted a cosy house to my family, mother and me, and we enjoy a truly happy life. My mother, freed from many years of hard toil, is now living in comfort, receiving old age pension from the state. And I am now a college student," she remarked.

After coming to North Korea, she took a short course and then was enrolled last year in the special course of the Dramaturgy and Film Art College according to her wish.

"How did your mother feel when you were admitted to the college?" I asked her.

"She said that she was feeling as if in a dream. It was natural for her to feel that way. She is very happy now to see me, a girl who was withering before coming into flower, going to college."

"What is your ambition?"

"I am firmly resolved to become a film star. When the country is unified, I will go to Kim Ju Ryol's home town and call on his mother who to me is as dear as my real mother. I'll visit Ju Ok, too. This, I think, is my duty to the fighters who have sacrificed their youth unsparingly. I cannot contain myself for joy as I think of the day when the film in which I play the part of Ju Ok will be shown in South Korea. That day is sure to come before long...."

Ri Jip

DAY OF ADEN

Marking the "Day of Aden," January 19, the Korean people, together with the progressive people all over the world, extend militant solidarity with the people of South Yemen who are waging a bloody struggle for freedom and liberation.

For nearly 130 years since the British imperialists occupied Aden, the people of this country have vigorously fought against the occupationists.

Since the Second World War, the British imperialists, with the active support of the U.S. imperialists, have been scheming to put down the national-liberation struggle of the people in this country and convert Aden into an aggressive military stronghold directed against the Near and Middle East and Africa. They have been seeking to crush the national-liberation struggle of the Aden people by resorting to both open fascist suppression and various tricks. But they have failed to check the advance of the cause of the Aden people who are enjoying active encouragement from their Arab brothers.

Particularly, in recent years, the patriotic armed struggle of the Aden people being waged powerfully under the leadership of the South Yemeni National Liberation Front has dealt heavy blows to the occupationists.

This struggle of the Aden people is not only a just struggle for freedom and liberation of their country but also a sacred struggle to demolish the last stronghold of colonialism still remaining in the Near and Middle East and in the Arab regions.

The people of Korea, together with the progressive people of the world including the Arab people, are closely following with great concern the just struggle of the Aden people and extending invariable support and encouragement to their struggle.

The day is approaching when the people of Aden will drive the British imperialists out of their country and win a decisive victory in their struggle for national liberation.

The Korean people renew their determination to increase their support to the Aden people.

New Year's "Gifts"

From the New Year's Day, the citizens of Seoul had to pay 20 per cent higher bus fare than on the previous day. Prices of coffee and other drinks at tea houses have gone up. Bath and haircut charges and the prices of food and drinks at general eating-houses went up as well. Train fare is reported to rise by 20 per cent.

Housewives received notices for the payment of 15 per cent higher water rates than last year. The South Korean daily paper Kyonghyang Shinmun said that this rise in water rates means the collection from the citizens of Seoul of 36 million won more than last year.

Parents of middle and high school students were notified that they had to pay 15 to 20 per cent higher "school impositions" from this year.

News reports from Seoul say that the citizens of Seoul were wearing a heavy look on the New Year's Day.

In South Korea it is a rule that the New Year begins with the rise in prices and charges.

On the first day of last year prices of postage stamps went up by 66 per cent, electric light rates by 25 per cent, bath and haircut charges by 20 to 65 per cent, water rate and train and bus fares by 40 to 100 per cent.

INVISIBLE "HANDS"

The pivot of this suppressive machinery is the Central Intelligence Bureau which, as an organ set up by the Pak Jung Hi clique following their seizure of power, not only plays the leading role in the "national security council," a presidential advisory body, but supervises and controls all the fascist suppressive agencies such as military, procuratorial and police organs.

This suppressive machinery has its headquarters in Seoul, its branches in provinces (municipalities) and its subsections or detachments in cities and counties. Its network of information covers industrial enterprises, farm and fishing villages, schools and even shops, restaurants, barber shops and laundries. It has more than 15,000 on its regular staff and some 370,000 agents.

The Japanese newspaper Sankei Shinbun wrote on the activities of South Korea's Central Intelligence Bureau:

"The Central Intelligence Bureau in South Korea is such a horrible organ that even hushes a crying child when it is mentioned. It has a network of intelligence in all government and military organs and bodies and, as one of Pak Jung Hi's 'hands,' has a very strong voice in all matters related to the state policy."

VISIBLE "HANDS"

Since their coming to power the Pak Jung Hi clique have expanded the police, both metropolitan and local. As for the puppet police machinery, the "Headquarters of National Police under the Ministry of Home Affairs" under the direct command of the "American advisers' office" has 10 departments which exercise control over 2,100 police organs in provinces, cities, counties and sub-counties — 11 police bureaus, 163 police stations, 1,394 police sub-stations, 625 police boxes and 85 police agencies. These are staffed with more than 40,000 policemen (in 1961 the figure was some 29,000) and 320,000 police informers.

Besides, each *ri* (village), *dong* (sub-ward) or *up* (township), has an "anti-espionage guidance committee" and a "crimes prevention committee" employing altogether more than 5,000 paid "night guards." There are 1,560 "volunteer fire brigades" formed mainly with ex-servicemen and retired police with the administrative district as a unit. And many other civilian bodies including the "police and administrative advisory committee" are formed in each city and county.

Judicial and procuratorial organs, too, have been expanded. In particular, prisons have been enlarged systematically. Under the "five-year plan for the execution of criminal affairs," the Suwon, Buchon and Anyang "penitentiaries" have been newly set up in Kyonggi Province, and the prison wards are being increased on a large scale. As a result in South Korea at present there are more than twenty "penitentiaries" and six children's reformatories with some 3,500 warders.

Pak Jung Hi and his clique also use the puppet army for the crackdown on the people. They have organized another suppressive machine called the "metropolitan guard command" and set up in the three services of the armed forces "counter-intelligence corps" comprising some 20,000 secret agents.

In South Korea those who are directly engaged in the suppression of people number nearly one million.

All this bears an eloquent testimony to the serious crisis of the U.S. colonial rule in South Korea.

It is well known to the world that the Pak Jung Hi regime was rigged up by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency to fulfil the mission of saving the U.S. colonial rule from crisis by open military fascist terror.

K.G.H.

Pyongyang Mass Culture Hall

PYONGYANG has many training centres for amateur artists, besides the theatres for professional artists.

A big mass culture hall embracing more than 110 professional artists—writers, composers and actors—stands in the city's central part and others are in suburban districts and counties.

SCHOOLS FOR ART GROUPS

In the work of these mass culture halls, priority is given to the training of the instructors of amateur art groups. To this end, the Pyongyang Mass Culture Hall runs an evening school. This school enrols only members of amateur art groups of factories and other enterprises and has nine classes including the ones for vocal music, instrumental music, fine arts, drama, literature, dancing, etc.

For the peasant art group members, it runs a three-month training school in the slack farming season of winter. During this period, they board together in the city and receive four lectures a day.

Now the sixth-term students are being taught. So far over 600 trainees have graduated from this school. The amateur artists enrolled in this school polish up their skill to their hearts' content and sometimes prepare repertoires to be staged at national gatherings. It is because every class of this school constitutes such a splendid ensemble that such repertoires can be prepared without difficulty at any time.

The teachers of this school—professional artists—also often prepare the performances of their own. Their performances serve not only as a good model of creation for the students but also as a momentum for improving their own skill.

The art group guidance section of this culture hall organizes every Wednesday a gathering so as to popularize new songs and dances.

Members of an amateur art group from the Pyongyang Textile Combine with their instructors

GREAT ENTHUSIASM

The artistic creation guidance section gives a helping hand to the amateur group members so that they can create by themselves the artistic works reflecting their practical life. For this, this section runs an artistic creation group consisting of 80 amateur artists selected from among the amateur group members in factories and co-op farms. The amateur artists who joined in this group gather every Thursday and interchange opinions about the literary works they themselves produced over the past six days, under the guidance of a teacher. There is no time limit for them. They are the members of this group until they can stand on their own feet in their artistic creation.

Over the past two to three years, some of them have grown into candidate members of the Writers' Union, the Musicians' Union and the Artists' Union. Twenty more amateur artists will also obtain such qualification soon. A great number of works created by the members of the artistic creation group were carried in the magazines "Chongnyon Munhak" (Youth Literature) and "Joson Umak" (Korean Music). This section publishes necessary materials twice a month so as to stir up the enthusiasm for artistic creation among the art group members of factories and co-op farms in and around the city and at the same time to give them opportunities of appreciating many artistic works.

The works of amateur group members carried last year in these materials total 300. No small number of their works were performed at this culture hall.

NEW FORM

The section for studying the methods of mass culture activities also plays an important role in this culture hall. The staff of this section constantly study the life of the working people with a view to reflecting on time the realities in various forms of art. "Jujemoim" initiated by this section two years ago enjoys great popularity. "Juje-moim" is an evening gathering in which various forms of art—stories, recitations, dances, etc.—created on a single theme are staged to make a deeper impression on the audience.

Evening gatherings dealing with themes of technical renovation and the country's unification were great hits.

The "mobile art team" aimed at inspiring the workers and peasants on the spot to the implementation of new tasks was also initiated by this section.

This simple form can be employed, without the decor required on the regular stage, in front of machines, at construction sites and on fields and has spread throughout the country.

The activities of a mobile art team dealing with the themes "Mechanization Is Good" and "Joy of Receiving Their Share" were well received.

Members of an amateur art group at the dressing room

Ringing in the New Year, 400 workers—amateur artists—gave their colourful performances. Almost all the works were created by themselves.

Very popular with the audience are chorus of 200 voices "Workers and Peasants Are United as One Man," group dance "Girls Spinning Gold and Silver Threads" by art group members of the Pyongyang Silk Reeling Mill, female duet "First Greeting of the New Year" by the group members of the Pyongyang Electric Locomotive Plant.

Han Hyong Ran

Instructor Yong Ae giving lesson to amateur dancers

Japanese Trade Representative Leaves

Managing Director Riichiro Aikawa of the Japan-Korea Trade Association who had been on a visit to our country at the invitation of the Korean Committee for Promotion of International Trade left for home by air on January 13.

During his stay in Korea he had contacts with many of our trade functionaries and was received by Vice-Premier Ri Ju Yon.

KOREAN Stamps

On Sports

The Ministry of Communications of the D.P.R.K. issued on November 30, 1966, a set of three stamps depicting games which are linked with national defence and are popular in North Korea. (unicoloured, engraved, size 28×23 mm., formation of sheets 5×14=70).

Stamp 1: Motorcycling (10 *jon*)
Stamp 2: Tele-communication contest (40 *jon*)

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